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RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Ex berant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Cultivator

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Messrs. Gaylord and Tucker—I have not been a subscriber for your valuable paper, till the present year, as your list will show. Thus far, I find it deeply interesting, and well calculated to excite and promote a spirit of inquiry and improvement among agriculturists.

I notice a piece, in the number for this month, (March,) headed "Hessian Fly—A Lady Observer." Honor and praise to the ladies! I have derived from them the far greater portion of my earthly comforts. I feel much gratified at the interest and inquiry, which the discovery of Miss Morris, respecting the Hessian Fly, has elicited. The great desideratum is the discovery that the ovum, or egg, is deposited in the grains of the wheat before it is harvested; because [illegible] the hiding place [illegible] fortress of the foe, [illegible] we more surely adopt the means of his destruction. I will, therefore, give you my observations, confirmatory of those of Miss Morris.

More than twenty years ago, while I lived in Leesburg, Va., I adopted the opinion, that the Hessian fly deposited its eggs in the berry or grain of wheat, in its ripening state, and that instinct directed the deposit to the germ or bud, which was to produce the new stalk. The eggs, being deposited in that part of the germ, which adheres to the grain, are enclosed within the first two leaves that spring directly from the germ. They are not often found at the third blade, though this may occur without violation of the general principle, as they may be deposited a little deeper in the germ, or may be moved in the growth of the plant.

I was led to this opinion while walking in my garden between the rows of peas, ripening for seed. The pods had become yellow, but not dry, and opposite to every full pea in the pods, I observed a white circular space, from which the juice had exuded, and in the center a perforation. This was done by the insect, which deposits in the pea the egg that produces the pea bug—And this is the general habit of insects to deposit their ova or eggs, in some soft and moist substance, as cherries, plums, &c.—The fact, observed in the peas, led me at once to the opinion that the Hessian fly deposited its eggs in a similar manner in the grains of wheat in their ripening state, before they became hard.

Some time about or in the year 1820 or 21, I published an essay on the Hessian fly, setting forth my opinion, in the Port Folio, edited by Harrison Hall, Esq., of Philadelphia. In that essay I recommended a trial of the following remedy, which I have used in a small way, and never found it fail. Soak the seed wheat in lime water, kept milk warm, till the grain is swollen to the point of almost sprouting; then roll in plaster, after draining, till well coated, to prevent injury to the seeds man's hand, and to promote vegetation.

I was led to this recommendation by reflecting that two agents, *heat* and *moisture*, are necessary to quicken or vivify insect's eggs. The eggs being in the grain, the warmth of the water would quicken them, and the lime would so corrode the membrane or coating of the eggs, as to destroy their vitality.

Early and Late Sowing—Wheat sown early is often destroyed by the fly in autumn; there then remains, generally, warm weather enough to quicken the egg and bring it into the "flax seed" state, and sometimes to the fly state, and then the mischief is done in autumn. In very late sowing, there does not, usually, follow warm weather sufficient to quicken the egg, and it remains protected in the earth till the warm weather of spring, commonly in this climate about the 10th of May, when its progress to maturity shows its ravages at every stage.

In our climate, fifteen miles north of Washington city, the safest time, to avoid both the foregoing risks, is found by experience to be from the 1st to the 10th or 15th of October. The reason of this selection of time is, that in ordinary seasons, there will remain warm weather sufficient to quicken the eggs, but not enough to advance them to an injurious state before the hard frosts commence, which will destroy them easily, after being quickened. The general rule, however, as to the time of sowing, must be regulated by the latitude of the place, so as to avoid the extreme of *early* and *late*, in reference to that latitude. And, after all, the rule and the reasons above assigned for it, will be subject to infringement and exceptions, owing to the difference of the weather in different autumnal seasons.

Cold winters with little Snow—Fifty years ago, before the inroads of the Hessian fly, the farmers were delighted to see their fields covered with snow during the winter, as a protection to the growing crops. Not so now. Our best wheat crops follow winters, in which the snows are light, and the ground generally bare or nearly so, and hard frozen, so that little of green appears in the wheat fields, and then they are not troubled by the fly in the spring. I have observed this for thirty years. The reason, I presume, is that the eggs of the fly and other insects, in their unprotected state, are destroyed by the severe frosts; whereas, this effect is prevented when the ground is deeply covered with lasting snows.

Lawler Wheat.—This wheat, a specimen of the white, was recommended to me as *fly proof*. I cultivated some small lots. I procured some and sowed it about twenty years ago. About the first of May I thought it was failing, the two ground blades having become yellow. They soon died away. Herein I supposed was its *fly proof* virtue. The leaves that protected the eggs, dried away before the larvæ were enlarged and thus they perished. Such kinds of wheat may, therefore, be less subject to injury from the fly than those, the ground leaves of which remain longer green, such as the [illegible] bearded.

SEED CORN.

Farmers should remember that their seed corn should always be selected in the field. There are probably none who have not observed a sensible difference in the thrift and productiveness of different stalks of corn. This effect, with farmers generally, is attributed to their growing in richer ground, and of course such effect may occasionally happen from the cause, but that is not the only cause. It is a well established law in nature—that like produces like; and if we wish to raise a good thrifty animal, we would invariably select it from good parents. The same rule applies to vegetables; hence if you wish a thrifty and productive crop, the seed must be selected from such. Good sound philosophy itself would naturally suggest this course, but experience has also confirmed its utility.

Those who have never tried the experiment are not fully aware of the advantages of carefully selecting their seed with reference to the effect they wish to produce in their succeeding crops. Go into the field before the grain is gathered and select your seed from the thriftiest and most productive stalks, particularly such as have borne two good perfect ears; and if you wish to procure an early variety, mark the earliest ripening and secure it for seed.—By careful attention in these respects in selecting your seed, either of corn or any other crop, you may secure in a few years, almost any variety you desire, and greatly improve your crops, both in quantity and quality. Seed of every kind when gathered should be perfectly dried and kept so until wanted for use: and if convenient, let them be hung up in the air in a dry place secure from danger of being destroyed, and they will seldom fail to vegetate readily when planted. There is a danger of the vegetating property of seed being injured if not altogether destroyed, by putting them away in a tight place or too great a bulk, before properly dried.

Farmer's Advocate.

"To keep good gates and fences, save much time and labor in preventing trespasses; much loss of crops from depredations; and, best of all, it saves much wrangling and ill will among neighbors, about mischievous stock."

POLITENESS.

BY MRS. L. M. CHILD.

It is a graceful habit for children to say to each other, "Will you have the goodness"—and, "I thank you." I do not like to see prim, artificial children; there are few things I dislike so much as a miniature beau or belle. But the habit of good manners by no means implies affectation, or restraint. It is quite as easy to say, "Please give me a piece of pie," as to say, "I want a piece of pie."

The idea that constant politeness would render social life too stiff and restrained, springs from a false estimate of politeness. True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself. A person who acts from this principle will always be said to have "sweet, pretty ways with her." It is of some consequence that your daughter should know how to enter and leave a room gracefully; but it is of prodigiously more consequence that she should be in the habit of avoiding whatever is disgusting or offensive to others, and of always preferring their pleasure to her own. If she has the last, a very little intercourse with the world will teach her the first.

I believe nothing tends to make people so awkward as too much anxiety to please others. Nature is graceful; and affectation, with all her art, can never produce any thing half so pleasing. The very perfection of elegance is to imitate nature as closely as possible; and how much better it is to have the reality than the imitation! I shall probably be reminded that the best and most unaffected people are often constrained and awkward in company to which they are unaccustomed. I answer the reason is, they do not act themselves; they are afraid they shall not do right, and that very fear makes them do wrong. Anxiety about the opinion of others, fetters the freedom of nature. At home, where they act from within themselves, they would appear a thousand times better. All would appear well, if they never tried to assume what they do not possess. Every body is respectable and pleasing so long as he is perfectly natural. I will make no exception—nature as *always* graceful. The most secluded and the most ignorant have some charm about them, so long as they affect nothing; so long as they speak and act from the impulses of their own honest hearts, without any anxiety what others think of it.

Coarseness and vulgarity are the effect of education and habit; they cannot be charged upon nature. True politeness may be cherished in the hovel as well as in the palace; and the most tattered drapery cannot conceal it [illegible] winning [illegible]. As far as consistent with your situation and duties, early accustom your children to an intercourse with strangers. I have seen young persons who where respectful and polite at home, seized with a most painful and unbecoming bashfulness as soon as a guest entered. To avoid this evil, allow children to accompany you as often as possible, when you make calls and social visits. Occasional interviews with intelligent and cultivated individuals have a great influence on earthly character and manners, particularly if parents evidently place a high value upon acquaintances of that description. I have known the destiny of a whole family greatly changed for the better, by the friendship of one of its members with a person of superior advantages and correct principles.

Mother's Assistant.

A HERO IN HUMBLE LIFE.

The following circular states a case which deserves the attention of those who feel what is due to the highest sense of duty and courage:

CASE OF JAMES MAXWELL, THE PILOT.—In the 71st number of Chamber's Edinburg Journal there is a narrative, detailing an instance of one of the most miraculous preservations of human life, from destruction on board a ship, that has almost ever occurred. It is under the title of "A Hero in Humble Life," and exhibits the self-denial and bravery of one James Maxwell, (under the fictitious name of Cochrane,) a pilot, who, in the year 1827, was the individual means of saving the lives, to the number of between seventy and eighty, of the passengers and crew of the Clydesdale steam-packet. This vessel was destroyed by fire on her voyage between Glasgow and Belfast, and the preservation of those on board of her, by the pilot, is thus abridged from the article in Chamber's Journal alluded to:—"On its being ascertained that the only way to save those on board was to run the vessel ashore, the pilot instantly took the helm, and fixed himself to the spot. The fire, which the exertions of the men could not keep under, soon raged with ungovernable fury, and keeping the engine in violent action, the vessel, one of fleetest that had ever been built, flew through the water with incredible speed. All the passengers were gathered to the bow, the rapid flight of the vessel keeping that part clear of the flames, while it carried the fire, flames, and smoke backward to the quarter deck, where the pilot stood like a martyr at the stake. Every thing possible was done by the master and crew to keep the place on which he stood deluged with water, but this became every moment more and more difficult and hopeless, for, in spite of all that could be done, the flames seized the cabin under him, and his feet were literally roasted on the deck. Still he never flinched, for, had he done so, all might have perished. At intervals the motion of the wind threw aside the intervening mass of flame and smoke for a moment, and then might be heard exclamations of hope and gratitude, as the multitude on the bow got a glimpse of the brave man, standing calm and fixed on his dreadful watch. By this time the vessel was within a stone-cast of the Galloway coast, girded, as it is, with perpendicular masses of rock, but every corner of which the pilot was acquainted with, and this enabled him to run her into an open space, and along-side a ledge of rock, upon which every person got safe on shore, all unscathed, except the self-devoted one, to whom they owed their lives."

The foregoing particulars have been all ascertained to be true. Poor Maxwell, however, was so injured, and his constitution so shattered, by his exertions and sufferings on that awful occasion, that he has never been the same man since. For several years subsequent to this occurrence, he was employed as a pilot by one of the most respectable steam companies on the Clyde, but for a long time he has not been able to do a hand's turn. He is now completely hedridden, (in fact, in a dying state,) and laboring under severe rheumatism of the breast and legs, from the effects of the fire. He has a wife and six children, the oldest only fourteen years of age, and all are completely destitute.

Singular Matrimonial Alliance.

M. Guizot, when about in his twentieth year, made his literary *debut* in the pages of a Paris periodical, then under the editorial care of a young lady of noble family, but who, having lost her father and her most influential relatives—some of them by natural death, and others by the guillotine—was obliged to employ her talents and learning, which were great, in writing, for the support of herself and those who were dependent on her. To the publication conducted by this lady M. Guizot sent contributions every month. These elicited expressions of warm admiration from the pen of the fair editress, and were read with gratification by the public. Still no [illegible] the slightest idea [illegible] happened that about [illegible] the lady was taken seriously ill, and of course, obliged to suspend for a time all literary labor. M. Guizot having accidentally become aware of the circumstances, conveyed anonymous intimation to her, that he (the correspondent whose writings she had so often praised) would furnish all the requisite matter for the publication until she had sufficiently recovered to resume her editorial duties; and most ably and faithfully did he fulfil his promise.

The lady felt on her restoration to health that her noble-minded unknown friend had been the salvation of her work, and, in some measure, of her fortunes. Soon afterwards they chanced to meet in the house of a mutual friend, but without the lady having the slightest idea that the correspondent to whom she was so much indebted, was present. In the fullness of her heart, she then and there, as she was in the habit of doing in every company in which she chanced to mix, gave utterance to her gratitude, accompanying it with expressions of the deepest regret that she had not the happiness of knowing the generous individual to whom she was laid under such infinite obligations. The lapse of time, so far from deadening the lady's sense of gratitude to the friend who had so gallantly rushed to her aid in the hour of need, only served to deepen the feelings, and to impart an additional intensity to her desire to have an opportunity of thanking him in person. With this view she inserted a paragraph in her publication, imploring her benefactor—for such, as well as friend, she considered him to be—to communicate his address to her. The notice appeared at certain intervals without eliciting the desired information. At length, however, seeing she persisted in repeating, it as if resolved not to be defeated in an object so dear to her heart. M. Guizot forwarded his address to the office of the lady's publication. A personal interview between the parties was the result. The formation of a mutual friendship followed. That friendship soon ripened into reciprocal love, and that love, after the lapse of a limited period, was crowned and consummated at the hymenial altar. One would explore in vain the almost boundless regions of romance in quest of a matrimonial union having been formed under more singular circumstances.

Look into the public councils of the nation, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is so now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this State or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own exertions to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous, and must be continued too long to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon will slacken from his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune, and I am sorry for it, as it will be the spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find, in your instance, I shall have been mistaken. *Clement Falconer.*

The Way of Transgressors is Hard.—But hard as it is, the number seems rapidly increasing who pursue it. Just conceive of the struggle which a young man has to make with his conscience, his sense of honor, and his future prospects in life, when he is meditating an act of fraud. The trembling of his hand and the palpitation of his heart, while he betrays his trust, and appropriates to his own use that which is another's—the haste with which he flies from the scene of his iniquity to avoid detection—the concealment which he is obliged to practice—the constant and intense solicitude which he feels, lest some acquaintance should recognise him—the sense of shame, and remorse, and guilt, which accompanies him in his wanderings—the fearful apprehensions lest he should be so minutely described in the reward offered for the seizure of his person, and the recovery of his ill-gotten effects, as to be universally known—his misgivings of heart, when even the eye of a stranger lights upon his countenance—his restless nights and feverish dreams—unhappy every where—every where feeling insecure—and betrayed at last by the very effort which he makes at concealment. He is arraigned, tried, convicted, and sentenced—and every step of his downward career is *hard*. The blighting of his character is hard—the destruction of his hopes is hard—the remorse which he endures is hard—and hard is the penalty of his crime. All, therefore, which he had hoped to secure—and all which he may for or his main, afford no comfort one, therefore, remember before he commits a crime, that the way of transgressors is hard. And let the example of others, of which this age abounds, serve to show him how foolish it is, and how wicked, to swerve, in the slightest degree, from the path of truth and rectitude. *Charleston Observer.*

Ready for the Cars—The New York Atlas contains a most expressive engraving entitled "Ready for the Cars." It represents a man, gloriously drunk, stretched across a rail road, with the train of cars in the distance coming down upon him under full steam. It is an instructive picture; any man who gets drunk is ready for the cars, exposed by his situation or his habits to injury from every object in whose way he may come or lie, and ninety-nine times in the hundred it would be better for him and others (provided we could jump the life to come) if the first car or the first contact was the be all and the end-all. The picture, however, is illustrative of occurrences that we frequently record. Some drunken vagabond gets his heels tripped up by one rail, and then he pillows his head on another; the cars come dashing along, and we have "a dreadful rail road accident" to record.

A few years ago, we saw a man in the position in which the artist of the Atlas has placed his principal figure. We mentioned it at the time in the paper. It was near Harrisburg. The creature lay in the track, with his head upon the outer rail; it was on a curve, and could not be seen at a distance. The cars approached moderately, but could not be entirely stopped. The engineer sprang from the engine—it was too late to drag the creature out—he kicked the projecting head so that it fell within the track, and the whole train passed slowly over the drunkard—and when the cars had passed clean over him, he lifted up his head, and with a palsied tongue cursed the engineer for the kick that saved his life.

U. S. Gaz.

ADVANCING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Conversing not long since with an able young lawyer, and expressing some surprise at his intimacy with certain principles of law, he replied they are all contained in the second volume of Blackstone. While pursuing my studies I was confined in jail nine days, during which time I read 2d Blackstone day and night till it has become so familiar to me that the whole doctrine of real property is impressed on my mind with a certainty such as attends no other subject in the Commentaries.

If such unfortunate gentlemen will reflect a little, they will soon see how much the world is indebted to imprisonment for its most important works. For in prison Boethus composed his work on the Consolation of Philosophy; in prison Grotius wrote, with other works, his Commentary on St. Mauhew.

In a dungeon in Portugal, Buchanan composed his Paraphrase on the Psalms of David.

Cervantes composed the most agreeable book in the Spanish language, and one of the greatest works of genius in any age, during his captivity in Barbary.

Fleta, the great law work, was written while the author was confined for debt. To the ignominy of prison we are indebted for this precious work and for the concealment of the author's name.

Louis the Twelfth was indebted to his confinement in the Tower of Bourges, while Duke of Orleans, for the opportunity to study, which made him an illustrious monarch.

Charles the First, while imprisoned at Holmesby, wrote the Eiken Basilisk.

Queen Elizabeth wrote poems during her imprisonment, which she could never equal after she obtained her enlargement.

Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World was composed during his eleven years' imprisonment.

Voltaire laid the plan of the Henriade while shut up in the Bastile.

Lydiat, while locked up in the King's Bench, for debt, wrote his Annotations on the Parian Chronicle, afterwards published by Prideaux.

Selden, during his imprisonment, wrote his History of Eadmer, and enriched it with notes.

Cardinal Polignac had never completed his great work but for the leisure obtained by imprisonment.

Sir William Davenant completed the poem of Goudibert while shut up in Carisbroke Castle.

De Foe laid the foundation of modern periodical literature, in Newgate, where he also composed the Jure Divino.

Saturday Courier.

Kindness in Conversation.—There is no way in which men can do good to others with so little expense and trouble as by kindness in conversation. "Words," it is sometimes said, "cost nothing." At any rate, kind words are sweet and piercing, than those words are often more valued than the most costly gifts, and they are often regarded among the best tokens of a desire to make others happy. We should think that kind words would be very common, they are so cheap; but there are many who have a large assortment of all other language except kindness. They have many bitter words, and witty words, and learned words, in abundance; but their stock of kind words is small. The churl himself, one might suppose, would not grudge a little kindness in his language, however closely he clings to his money; but there are persons who draw on their kindness with more reluctance than on their purses.

Some use grating words, because they are of a morose disposition. Their language, as well as their manners, shows an unfeeling heart. Others use rough words out of affectation of frankness. They may be severe in their remarks, but they claim that they are open and independent, and will not be trammeled. They are not flatterers, they say, and this they think enough for all the cutting speech which they employ. Others wish to be thought witty, and they will with equal indifference would the feelings of friend or foe, to show their smartness. Some are envious, and cannot bear to speak kindly to others or of them, because they do not wish to add to their happiness. Others are so ill bred, that they seem to take delight in using unkind words when their intentions are good and their feelings are warm. Their words are rougher than their hearts; they will make a sacrifice of ease and property to promote comfort, while they will not deign to employ the terms of courtesy and kindness. Of these, the Scotch have an impressive proverb, that "their bark is worse than their bite."

Advertising.—One of our merchants, who has tried hard to get along and save the expense of advertising, in conversation with us a few days ago, told us that he had learned something in that way and should not again show himself a "penny wise and pound foolish." He said that since he had begun to advertise in all the papers, his business had not merely doubled and tripled but had increased *ten fold*. Many of our old fashioned merchants, who have been afraid of advertising, have had to give way to the new and more enterprising traders—and if some of the former class have maintained their ground against the latter it has been so only under circumstances not common to the generality of merchants.

A merchant and manufacturer told us some time since that he had sold goods enough in one year to a *single* customer whom he *knew to have been drawn to his store by an advertisement*, to pay, from the profits of these goods, all his advertising expenses for that year. A firm of lumber merchants in this city not long since sold between five and six hundred dollars worth of lumber to a person from the country; when the bargain had been made, the purchaser remarked that he was induced to call on them (the sellers) from seeing their advertisement in the Palladium—and thereupon they sent us word to set them down thenceforth as yearly advertisers.

If customers were generally in the habit of saying to the merchant, "I see you advertise such and such articles and wish to look at them"—all doubts of the advantage of liberal advertising would soon vanish. *New Haven Pal.*

It is remarkable what depression of the business pursuits of the country, the currency, monetary exchanges of trade, &c. every where attends the success of that party which had possession of the Government during the last twelve years, and under whose ascendancy the prosperity of the country was checked and almost ruined. In Georgia, for instance, we see it stated in the Augusta Chronicle, that no sooner was it ascertained that the Locofoco candidate was elected Governor, and the same party had a majority in the Legislature, than such was the effect upon the currency as to make it impossible to sell bills of the Central Bank at any discount, and no one would undertake to say what the State bonds were worth, such was the anticipated depreciation.

National Intelligencer.

Revolve in your mind what you have last been reading.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

From the Savannah Georgian.

Reflections of the most interesting character are suggested by the present visit to this country of the Prince de Joinville, third son of the King of the French. More than forty years have passed since his father was here, seeking an asylum from the violence of his own countrymen. The life of Louis Philippe illustrates the extremes of existence—extreme penury and suffering; extreme wealth and grandeur. Descended from a royal line, he was early placed under the most eminent instructors, and at the juvenile age of eighteen, as Duke of Chartres, took command of the 14th regiment of dragoons which bore his name, and was then garrisoned at Vendome. His first service was in 1792, in the campaign against Austria; and the battle of Valney was his first action, in which, as Lieutenant General, at the head of twelve battalions of infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry, forming the second line of Kellerman, he fought with great bravery; and six days after received, as the reward of his valor, the second command in the new levied troops which the executive council had ordered to be raised.

He was serving with distinction under [illegible] vention passed in Flanders, when the Con- against all the members of banishment family. The young Duke himself was soon obliged to flee, and he sought security in Switzerland. Alone, and on foot, the exiled prince wandered amidst the mountainous regions of the Alps, and without resources, living almost on charity, he was at last compelled, under a feigned name, to devote himself to teaching for his support, and for eight months he performed the duties of a professor in the college of Reichenau, instructing daily in history, mathematics, and the French and English languages. This feature in his history, strikingly exemplifies the force and decision of his character. Satisfied that his mother and sister had found places of safety, he trusted to his own energies; and, strong in the resources of his mind, he threw himself upon them, and the youth of 21, the Lieutenant General in the French Army, a prince of the royal house of Bourbon, depended on his early education for his daily support. It shows how thorough had been that education, and how well he had improved his opportunities, that when he quitted Reichenau, he received the most honorable testimonials of his learning and ability. The change was great, but his strong mind was equal to the vicissitudes. His father, the Duke of Orleans, having been beheaded in 1793, the young exile assumed the title of his deceased parent, and sought refuge in the North of Europe. After a variety of adventures, interesting, dangerous, and romantic in the extreme, he received from his mother a letter, urging him in the most touching manner to save himself from the gathering storm of infuriated France by hastening to America. This was the only price at which could be purchased the liberty of his mother and brothers, who were confined in the prison of Marseilles; and though it deranged all his plans, and threw him entirely out of the circle of European politics, and three thousand miles from his country, he hesitated not to comply with her request, and, disguising himself as a Dane, he sailed September 24, 1795, from Hamburg in the ship America, Capt. Ewing, for Philadelphia. This was the darkest period of his life. His distracted country—his abused mother—his persecuted family—his murdered father were behind him; an unknown land—untried friends—desolate solitude, and threatened indigence before him. Treated by the captain as a runaway West India gambler, employed by a passenger as an interpreter, and tossed about upon the sea of waters and the sea of troubles, he bore up against all with a manliness that showed the firmness of his mind and the energy of his nature.

In October, he reached Philadelphia, and being joined in February by his two brothers, the Duke of Monpensier and Count Beaujolais, who had had a tedious passage of ninety-three days in the Swedish ship Jupiter, from Marseilles, they took up their residence at the house of the Spanish consul, and mingled in the society of the city. At the invitation of Washington, then President, and then temporarily residing at Philadelphia, the seat of Government, they visited him at Mount Vernon, and shared his kindly hospitalities. Learning their desire to travel West, Washington prepared for them an itinerary, and furnished them with many letters of introduction; and, adopting the customary mode of travelling on horseback with saddlebags, they started on their journey. They crossed the Alleghanies to Knoxville and Nashville, and then turned northward to Pittsburg, thence up to Erie and Buffalo, and thence to the Falls of Niagara. From this place they came down through Canandaigua, a region of country then almost uninhabited, and with roads almost impassable. Embarking upon Seneca lake, they journeyed on foot from its head to Tioga point, a distance of twenty-five miles, each carrying his baggage on his back, and thence descended the Susquehanna to Philadelphia. The following extract from a letter addressed to his sister, the Princess Adelaide, will give some idea of their adventure; it is dated—

Philadelphia, August 14, 1797.

"I hope you have received the letter which we wrote from Pittsburg, two months since. We were then in the midst of a great journey, which we finished fifteen days ago. It took us four months. We travelled during that time a thousand leagues, and always upon the same horses, except the last hundred leagues, which we performed partly by water, partly on foot, partly upon hired horses, and partly in the stage, or public conveyance. We have seen many Indians, and we remained several days in their country. They received us with great kindness; and our national character contributed not a little to this good reception, for they love the French. After then we found the Falls of Niagara, which I wrote you from Pittsburg we were about to visit, the most interesting object upon our journey. It is the most surprising and majestic spectacle I have ever seen. It is a hundred and thirty-seven (French) feet high; and the volume of water is immense, since it is the whole river St. Lawrence which precipitates itself at this place. I have taken a sketch of it, and I intend to paint a *gouache* from it; which my dear little sister will certainly see at our tender mother's; but it is not yet commenced, and it will take me much time, for truly it is no small work. To give you an idea of the agreeable manner in which they travel in this country, I will tell you, my dear sister, that we passed fourteen nights in the woods, devoured by all kinds of insects, after being wet to the bone, without being able to dry ourselves, and eating pork and sometimes a little salt beef and corn bread."

The yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia on their return, and these Princes were so poor and reduced as to be unable [illegible] leave the city until a fortunate remittance [illegible] mother gave them the means of making [illegible] to New York, Boston, and the Eastern States. Learning that their mother, by a new turn of France, had been sent to Spain, the exiles hastened to rejoin her, and as the surest, though not the most expeditious way, travelled with a wagon and horses to the Ohio, thence by water to New Orleans, which journey they accomplished in little over two months. A little incident, illustrative of the strong and versatile character of the King, occurred at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. He was thrown from his wagon, and, knowing that he required bleeding, he slowly crawled to the house of a farmer, and requesting assistance, opened a vein in his own arm, and derived the benefit he expected. The good people, supposing him some Eastern doctor going to settle West, urged him to remain in Carlisle, and promised him an abundant practice. Arriving at Havana, they were soon after ordered to leave, and again returned to New York, whence an English packet carried them to Falmouth, and they arrived in London in February, 1800.

Such is a rapid outline of the American part of Louis Philippe's history. It was full of incidents and vicissitudes, stirring scenes, mutations of fortune, escapes, perils, and adventures. And now he is upon the throne of France, and his son is upon the ancient footsteps of his father. Since the visit of Louis Philippe, France has been revolutionized; Napoleon has arisen, seized the reins of empire, conducted his nation to the pinnacle of glory, and fallen to rise no more; and convulsed, distracted, and war-blasted Europe has settled down in peaceful repose. The poor stranger, who, for want of money, could not leave an American city filled with yellow fever, and who had to teach for his support, is now the richest man in Europe, with millions and tens of millions at his disposal. The refugee, fleeing before the assumed power of the First Consul and the Emperor, now sits with a Bonaparte's splendor on his throne.

This country, once traversed in poverty, and peril, and weariness by the persecuted sire, is now visited by his royal son, in princely character and glory; nay, more, that very son and the very ship which he commands were commissioned to transport from their solitary resting place the remains of that colossal genius of military power, and bring back to his own-loved France its idolized Napoleon. Such changes constitute the romance of history, and assure us that truth is often stranger than fiction. Could the son, as he journeyed in our midst, look back forty-four years with the eyes of his father to the days of Washington, to the infancy of our institutions, before the first steamboat ploughed our waters, or the first railroad tracked our land—or could the father, calling up the scenes he once saw, gaze, with his son's eyes, upon our now teeming population, and behold, in the then solitudes of the West, cities, states, territories, with millions of stirring, bustling inhabitants—could he in the vicinity of Canandaigua, again meet Lord Arburton, who then so bitterly complained of the roads, that he doubted whether Niagara itself would compensate his toil—could he again visit the spot then unbuilt, unplanned, which now is the capital of our nation, and the seat of our government, he would believe himself not in the America of 1795 and '96, but in a new world, where every feature was strange, and every scene novel. So rapid is the march of improvement, that it is only by guiding ourselves by some such land-marks of thought as these, that we can sufficiently realize the recentness of our origin, or the sublimity of our increase. We say sublimity, for the contrast we now present to our condition seventy years back is one of the most sublime manifestations of Government in the history of the world. And yet we have but begun our career. We are still in the infancy of political being." Long may we realize, as we turn backward to the past, and look onward to the future, the beautiful prophecy of the poet:

"This land is like an eagle, whose young gaze
Feeds on the noon-tide beam, whose golden plume
Floats moveless on the storm; and in the blaze
Of sunrise gleams, when earth is wrapt in gloom;
An epitaph of glory for the tomb
Of murdered Europe.

THE MURDERER.

Some weeks ago an account was published of a most horrid murder in the city of New York. A Mr. Adams, a respectable printer, was murdered, packed up a box with salt, and sent on board a vessel directed to St. Louis. After Mr. Adams had been missing two or three days, from some suspicious circumstances the box was traced out, and a Mr. Colt was arrested and committed for trial. Mr. Colt was a book keeper, and author of a work on book keeping of considerable merit; he had employed Mr. Adams to print his work, and was indebted to him for it; and to avoid paying this debt, it is supposed the murder was committed. We give this as a preface to the following:

Colt, the Murderer.—Colt's native place, as he stated on his examination, is Hartford, Connecticut, where his parents still reside. We understand that his father has been for many years Comptroller of the State, one of the highest offices in the Commonwealth, and also extensively engaged in the printing of silks and other branches of manufacture. We have been told that the family are highly esteemed, but known to be of violent passions, over which few of them have any great control. One of the sisters of the prisoner a few years since committed suicide.

While quite young, the prisoner was detected in some dishonesty, and at an age he fled from his father's house to one of the Southern States, where he remained for some [illegible] during a support by various means, sometimes by honorable labor, and at others by dishonest tricks. Some time after this he was charged with swindling operations in Philadelphia; and in 1839 he was brought before the police of this city for having burglariously entered the office of Judge Inglis, at that time in Wall street, and stolen sundry papers therefrom. A lot of skeleton keys were then found in his possession, and he was held to bail under the name of Brown, but his case was never brought to trial.

[We give the above sketch, for the purpose, chiefly, of preface to the following just and impressive comment of the New York *Tribune*:]

"From this beginning, which many are prone to think exceedingly small, to what depth of horrid guilt and blasting infamy has he plunged! Thus may we learn that crime has a vital, growing power, which, though contemptible to the outward eye in its first shooting forth, soon spreads abroad its branches, thrusts downward deep into the heart its mighty roots, and overshadows the whole inner being with its death distilling shade. What treasures would this wretched man now gladly give could he again be placed upon the scenes of his first lapses from honesty and truth, the bitter fruits of whose foul flowering he is now to reap!"

More Crime in high Life.—For some days our city has been rife with rumors in relation to a certain wealthy individual, moving in the "higher circles." On Saturday the rumor assumed a tangible shape. Samuel S Fitch, a large merchant, residing in Chesnut street near Eleventh, and reputed to be worth between one and two hundred thousand dollars, was arrested for forgery. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Brazier, on a requisition from the Governor of Connecticut, addressed to Governor Porter, of this State.

The crime with which he is charged is said to have been committed seventeen years ago! It is said that he forged at that time title deeds to two immense tracts of land in Vermont, which he sold, and from which he realized a vast sum of money.

Mr Fitch is a man of family—has resided in this city about fourteen years; does business in Market street, and has just returned with his family from a tour of pleasure to Europe. He gave bail, we learn, in ten thousand dollars, for twenty four hours delay to arrange his affairs before he departed from the city in the custody of the officer.

Philad. Spirit of the Times.

Judge Gridley's Charge to the jury in the case of McLeod, occupied two hours in delivery. The New York Herald gives the following as the concluding paragraph:

"Gentlemen, if, even after all, though the prisoner may, in your opinion, have failed completely in proving an *alibi*, yet if he have raised sufficient doubt as to his guilt, he is to have the full benefit of that doubt. The law never divides between the living and the dead—never consigns an individual to the tomb without an overwhelming amount of evidence to prove the guilt of the accused. In this spirit, you are now to consider the evidence which I have briefly reviewed before you. And now, gentlemen, my task is performed. Your duty remains to be done. And it is one of the most solemn trusts that can ever be reposed in the citizen. You are to take the case into your deliberate consideration. You are to weigh and decide on every part and portion of it. You are to call into exercise your best powers of judgment, regardless of rumors which may have reached your ears—regardless of every consideration except that of the guiding principle of justice and impartiality. And when you shall have come to your decision, and declared where the truth lies, then, with an independence that will honor you, and with that noble integrity your country expects you to exhibit, you will pronounce your verdict. And then I trust that all who have witnessed the trial—the ability with which it has been conducted, and your patience in attending to it—will be satisfied. If the evidence will lead you to say that he is guilty, then, although your decision should wrap your country in the flames of war, you will fearlessly pronounce it. On the other hand, if he be innocent, you will pronounce him so, regardless of threats or murmurs or signs of rebuke—and may the God of truth enable you to declare according to those principles of truth and equity which are the foundation of the eternal Union."

In reference to the approaching election in the state of New York, the Express indulges in a vein of reflection, both on the present and the future, which we are pleased to find in so considerate a journal—the more so, as the cheering view which it takes of the future, accords with our own opinion, heretofore confidently expressed. We quote the annexed passages from the article of the Express; *Nat. Intel.*

"*The recent Elections.*—It is a matter of general congratulation with the Opposition press that they have been able to carry so many of the recent elections. Under the existing circumstances, with a President and Congress of the same party at swords' points, and a Cabinet breaking up in a quarrel, it is surprising that the Whigs have been able to stand their ground so well. What the Opposition have, however, is but a barren sceptre. They have some State Governments, some for one year, others perhaps for more—but no members of Congress, no Federal officers, nothing in short but the barren sceptre.

"No Whig votes are changed. No Whig votes are lost. The party on its old principles of action is as strong ever. The elements of power are with us as vigorous as in October last, and at the time when victory will win more than a barren sceptres we shall be in the field about as strong as ever.

"A verdict has been taken by default in Maine, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Georgia, and probably Ohio. We shall move for a new trial anon, shall have it too, and then stand *rectus in curia.*

"The revolution backwards, as we fancy now, is about over. The worst has been done. New York, if we mistake not, will make headway against it, if not in full, in part, at least, as practically effective as if in full. The roar and uproar of Locofoco victories in other states have never daunted us. "*The Ball*" we stopped once before a in much stormier time than this, when all states seemed crushed except New York.

Certain it is the Whigs of this great State feel no dismay. They understand and reason well upon the unfortunate misunderstandings that have led to recent defeats in other states. If they had sixty days more to organize their forces, they would re create an old fashioned New York victory. As it is, the great interests of the state, and the necessity of guarding and protecting them, ought to arouse as much action as if national questions were in issue.

"The Opposition, that calculate so much upon the recent elections, must needs remember the Opposition victories of 1829-33. What did they amount to against Gen. Jackson? After every Presidential election, indeed, in which there is a hot struggle, the dominant party naturally reposes upon its laurels. When ours are really in danger, rely upon it, we shall have the spirit that elected 'old Tippecanoe.' Bring out Martin Van Buren, for example, as now calculated upon in this State, and see if we are not in arms. 'No restoration!' 'Down with the Bourbons!' would be cries to rally all the old guard upon the field.

Now that Grogan is delivered up and McLeod acquitted, we hope the newspaper press will, for a short space, at least, leave the disputed point between Great Britain and ourselves where the Constitution and laws of each country place it—in the hands of the respective Executives of the two nations. Editorial interference, too long and freely indulged, often leads to irritation, and is not unfrequently itself the cause of acts which greatly embarrass negotiations otherwise free from difficulty.

We can see nothing in the open questions between England and ourselves that may not be amicably and speedily settled; and there can be no patriot in either country that would not deprecate, as one of the worst calamities, a war between them. We are all from the same stock; the blood of Hampden and of Sydney, and the host of heroes and patriots that have illustrated the glories of England, flows also in our veins. We should be, and are, as proud of her Milton and Shakspeare as any Englishman of them all. Let us, then, the common heirs of so many glorious recollections, and of the indomitable love of freedom that has characterized the Anglo-Saxon race in all ages and climes, be rivals only in the propagation and defence of the spirit of Liberty, of Science, and of Christianity.

Our feelings and interests are all on the side of peace, and there can be not even the shadow of a doubt left on the subject. *Richmond Whig.*

Dr. Bedder, (says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times,) when his trial came on in Pennsylvania for robbing the mail, chartered a steamboat and brought to court more than one hundred witnesses, a distance of seventy miles, triumphantly boasting on his way that he had those who would swear him out of it—if, already there—he had also secured the service of no less than seven lawyers. He was met on the part of the prosecution by as many witnesses, summoned by the United States from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, New York, Boston Washington city, and other places; eighteen unbilsted mail bags were exhibited upon the floor of the courtroom, and thousands of dollars of his stolen treasure placed upon the table. The mail bags, and portions of the money, were identified, the stealing proved, guilt established, a sentence pronounced—notwithstanding extensive subornation had been resorted to, and the most alarming perjury perpetrated in his behalf.

A Warning to Abolitionists.—At the last term of the Fleming Circuit Court, Kentucky, an abolitionist by the name of Thompson, was tried and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary for enticing a negro man of Montgomery county, to leave the service of his master. It was supposed, though not proved on the trial, that this fellow, Thompson, was an agent for the abolitionists about Ripley, Ohio, sent over to decoy the negro man to that place, where he had a wife living. Pity the principals, as well as the agent, had not been caught and punished in the same manner.

Freshet in Georgia—The effects of the late freshet in the Savannah river, are said to have been very disastrous to the prospects of the river planters. On some of the plantations nearly the whole Cotton and Corn crops, have been covered with water, and are consequently destroyed, besides the loss of considerable stock that could not be got out in time to be saved.

Murder.—On Monday night the 3d inst., a gentleman named Jernigan, was brutally assassinated in Greensboro, Georgia, by two men named Edward and John Lanier. Mr. Statham, a tavern keeper in Greensboro, had expelled the Laniers from his [illegible] for disorderly conduct. Two hours after, as Mr. Jernigan was proceeding towards the stable of the tavern, in company with Mr Statham, he (Mr. J.) was assaulted by the Laniers, knocked down by a blow on his head, and then stabbed through the heart. He died instantly. The assassins had been lying in wait for Mr. Statham and mistook Jarnigan for him.

A Rich Mine.—We saw, a few days since, a specimen of Ore taken from a Gold Mine, in Union District, (S C.,) that excels in richness any we have ever seen. The mine is owned by Dr. Adolphus Nott, (son of the late Judge Nott,) but is leased at present to an English Mining Company. We were informed that out of ten bushels of ore, as much as *five thousand* dollars worth of gold had been obtained. We saw four pieces of the ore, the largest less than a goose egg in size, and it was thought that the seven pieces were worth from forty to seventy dollars. *South Carolina Advocate.*

The Louisville Journal says: "We understand that the citizens of Woodford have purchased the fine farm, in that county, on which the Hon. J. J. Crittenden was born, and made him a present of it. The price paid was seventeen thousand dollars."

Factory Girls.—The number of females employed in Massachusetts is 40,000, of whom about 24,000 are in the woollen factories. The aggregate amount of their earnings, annually, is estimated at four millions of dollars.

Mr. Webster.—There is a rumor in Washington, that Mr. Webster is about to retire from the Cabinet. We have been impressed with the belief that as soon as the M'Leod trial was finished, and our foreign relations assumed a more settled aspect, that Mr. Webster would retire. It is moreover rumored that Mr. Webster may make this city his residence, and resume the practice of the Law, here, instead of Boston. During the ensuing five years, there will be important legal cases involving vast amounts, in this city and state, in which a man of his high legal standing would be generally engaged. As a matter of profit, or influence, his office at Washington is scarcely worth retaining. *New York Times.*

The Secretary of State.—The New York Commercial Advertiser contradicts the rumor copied in our paper last week, that Mr. Webster is to retire from the post of Secretary of State. The Commercial says, that it is wholly and in all respects unwarranted by anything that has taken place, or that is likely to take place, between the Secretary of State and the President. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that the utmost confidence and cordiality, both in their personal and official relations, exist between them. We can certify of our own knowledge that when Mr. Webster passed through this city, on his visit to Massachusetts, where he has been ever since, he had no purpose of leaving the Cabinet, and we have since seen other and stronger evidence of the confidence reposed by the President in Mr. Webster, from the highest possible source.

The Commission which sat some time during the last summer in New York, by appointment of the Executive, in examining the affairs of the New York Customhouse, is, we understand, about to resume that investigation. There will be one change in the composition of the Commission, namely, William A Bradley, esq. of this city, in place of Mr. Kelly, of Ohio. The latter gentleman returned to Ohio, we believe, soon after the Commission closed its examination in September.

The Statue of Washington was yesterday removed from the Navy Yard, and such progress had been made in the course of the day that at sunset a part of the difficult ascent of the Capitol hill had been overcome. The Statue is very massive—weighing, with its coverings, it is said, near twenty tons. It was brought from the Navy Yard to Maryland avenue through the canal, and thence on movable ways, by means of capstans, &c. along Maryland avenue to the Capitol. The removal of the Statue is under the direction of our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. William Easby; and, so far, his delicate task has been accomplished without accident. *Nat. Intel.*

S. Swartwout.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: "Mr. Swartwout is here, looking well, and exciting the warm sympathies of his friends. I am happy to learn that an entirely exaggerated estimate has been formed of his deficiencies, owing to the persecution of a certain clique in New York. Errors, to an immense amount, have been discovered in the recent investigation in your city, and I may say there is no reason to believe any considerable deficit; whatever it may be *it will all be paid,* The Government are giving him every opportunity to inspect and correct the accounts."

From the New York Sun of Friday.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The steam packet Columbia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning. She left Liverpool on the 5th.

The news brought by the Columbia is exceedingly interesting and important—the proceedings in Parliament are particularly interesting, as showing the measures which the new Cabinet intend to adopt or abandon—the corn law question, which is so important to the great mass in Great Britain, is to be passed over entirely till the next session of Parliament Feb. 1842—notwithstanding the numerous petitions which have been got up all over the kingdom, to the contrary—that her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament till some step has been taken upon this question. The new Chancellor's financial scheme is given, and a loan of three millions sterling has been advertised.

Trade continues to remain in a very depressed state in England, and the sufferings of the operatives are extensive in consequence.

Kimmell Hall, the splendid seat of Lord Minorbon, was destroyed by fire, through the carelessness of a servant, on the 27th ult.; the loss is £35,000, and the property was uninsured.

Mr. Stevenson, the American minister at the Court of St. James, has engaged passage in the Great Western, which will leave Bristol for New York Oct. 23.

From the N Y American of Saturday.

Late and Highly Important form China.

We despatched the steamboat Wave, at an early hour this morning, in search of the Narragansett, and have the pleasure of laying before the readers of the American, eleven days later news from Canton.

Macao, May 28, 1841.

Dear Sir: You will see by the inclosed that hostilities have again commenced—the trade entirely stopped. All the foreigners have left Canton except the English forces.

Several of the factories have been partly demolished, and nearly all entirely plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 26th, at which time the English were still storming the city. The land forces had possession of the heights in the rear of the city, while the men-of-war had possession of the river in front and to the westward. The loss of life on the part of the Chinese has been tremendous. There are between 40 and 50 thousand Tartar and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men-of war are pouring incessant rollies of shells and rockets, in order to drive them out to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights.

The English have sustained considerable loss. A portion of our establishment is here, some on board ship at Whampoa, and Mr. Delano close to the city, intending to land first opportunity in order to look after the factory and property left there.

We have been fortunate enough to get on board ship, and at this place in safety, every book, paper, and account that we possess, though we evacuated the Factory in great haste, and but a few hours before the Chinese commenced the attack.

We are obliged to close her, in order to save the mails.

South America.—A letter from Lima, in the Philadelphia United States Gazette, under the date of July 10, says that the province of Poiza was in a state of revolution, and the Peruvian General Castilla assassinated. A complete revolution has taken place in Bolivia, in favor of General Santa Cruz, but without bloodshed. At Lima they were getting up a small navy and increasing the army, with a view, it is said, to a declaration of war with Equadore and Bolivia. General Flores, President of Equadore, has a veteran army of 3,000 Colombians under his command, and, united with Bolivia, he could bring against General Gamarra some 10 or 12,000 men, which would oblige him to appeal to Chili for aid. The Chilians have reduced their army to about 3000, but increased their navy by the addition of a beautiful 48-gun frigate, built for them in France, besides several fine gun-brigs and schooners. This would effectually blockade the river Guayaquil, and the only seaport of Bolivia, Cobija. If the one does not declare war, the other is very likely to, so there will doubtless be another broil, at any rate.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 28.

A CURIOSITY.—We were presented two or three days ago, with a curious specimen of the freaks of Nature. It is four Sweet Potatoes, which are *braided* together with as much neatness as if it were done by the ingenious fingers of a lady, instead of by the hand of dame Nature. The potatoes, if straight, would be perhaps ten or twelve inches long, and altogether make a good sized potatoe. They were grown on the plantation of Mr. William Couch, of this county.

A LARGE POTATO.—From the same source we have also received a potato, of the yam species, which weighs two pounds and twelve ounces. Though not of the mammoth order, it will serve to show that the soil of Old Orange is capable of making a bountiful return for the labor and skill of her industrious sons.

A PUMPKIN AND A COMPLIMENT.—Ho, all ye of the boasting fraternity, listen to us, and if we can't make your mouths water for our Pumpkin, we guess we can tell you of an accompaniment that may excite your envy!

On Saturday last, Uncle Sam's Post Coach from the West came loaded with a present for us, from a sterling Whig friend on Back Creek. It was a mammoth Pumpkin, weighing 52 lbs., and measuring 4 feet 7 inches in circumference!! It will require a Buncombe soil to beat this.

But the compliment. As we highly esteem the donor of the Pumpkin, so we can fully appreciate the good feeling which prompted the expression so highly commendatory of our arduous labors for the public. It is truly gratifying to receive praise from such a source. It would compensate for months of toil; and will cheer us on, whether through good or through evil report, in our efforts to sustain for our paper its character for truth and soberness. Here it is:

"From the waters of Back Creek, a Whig Pumpkin. To the Printer in Hillsborough, who issues a paper next to the New Testament"!!

Had we time, we should like, in connexion with this, to give a certain Honorable gentleman, not unknown to fame, a rebuke such as he deserves, for sundry attempts to injure us by denunciations of our paper. We have before had occasion to handle him on this subject; and unless he desists from his ungenerous schemes against us, an open and uncompromising declaration of war on our part will be the only remedy left us, when we shall endeavor, by open hostilities, to meet his underhanded attacks. This gentleman has, as we have been informed, on various occasions, charged us with having published "d—d lies," and used to us ward various other violent and abusive language, with a view to diminish the circulation of our paper. Such low and grovelling detraction can be met only by exposure. We warn him, then, to beware. For he is not, like Achilles, vulnerable only at the heel; his whole body is exposed to the shafts of an adversary armed with truth. For the gratification of the gentleman we can tell him that his efforts of late have been altogether unsuccessful. Our subscription list at present is larger than at any former period.

We have a proposition for mathematicians to cipher out, if they see fit; *we* can answer it to our satisfaction without figures. Of how much more worth is the opinion of such a man as our generous Whig friend, than the opinion of a mere party hack—a twisting demagogue—who would stamp the truth as a lie to advance his own ends?

The editor of the Standard, in his paper of last week, in an article intended as a reply to ours of the week before, introduces a parcel of twattle, answering no other purpose than to illustrate the manner in which he attempts to delude his readers; but in which he has made one or two assertions, which it would be becoming in him if he would submit something in the semblance of proof to sustain. We said in our article that the twelve millions of dollars were borrowed principally to provide for deficiencies in the treasury left by the late administration. In this the Standard says there is not one syllable of truth, "as there was not a single claim against the government unprovided for." Without making, at present, any other reply to this reckless assertion, we would ask the Standard what were the millions of treasury notes issued by the late administration, but evidences of "claims against the government unprovided for?" We should like to see the "documentary proof" with which he proposes to "*enlighten*" his readers. We expect it will be manufactured pretty much after the manner of the article which we before noticed.

The Standard has not quite brass enough to deny the truth of our statement with regard to the Post-Office, except by implication. But he thought something must be said, and he therefore resorted to his usual duplicity, and publishes as "Whig testimony," extracts from two Loco Foco speeches—the very extracts themselves giving the lie to the suggestion that they were uttered by "Whig representatives."

His first extract is from the speech of J. G. Floyd, who, during the late extra session, gave many other evidences, if evidence were wanting, that he was no Whig. But even Mr. Floyd does not deny that the Post-Office Department was not largely in debt, but rests his opposition to the appropriation in an abusive tyrade against the PostmasterGeneral, because he had dismissed from office some brawling Loco Focos and defaulters, and put Whigs in their places.

His other extract is from the speech of Mr. Gordon, of New York, who, though he may be a "Federalist," certainly is no Whig. His opposition to the appropriation was maintained, like that of Mr. Floyd, not by disproving the necessity, but by virulent philippics against the then Postmaster General, and fulsome praise of Amos Kendall.

The editor of the Standard fancies that "quite a commotion" was produced in the Whig ranks by the sayings of these gentlemen; but it is only fancy. Loco Foco speeches have long since ceased to possess novelty.

But the question, at present, is not in what condition the Post-Office Department was left by Amos Kendal, (though Madam Rumor with her usual industry has whispered some surmises upon that subject,) but how was it left by his Democratic successor, Mr. Niles? On this point we will refer to "documentary proof."

The President, in his message to Congress at the opening of its late session, says:

"The Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the department, which are deemed worthy of the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that the existing liabilities of that department, *beyond the means of payment at its command*, cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars."

This testimony might be quite sufficient for our purpose; but the Standard has thought proper to say—

"Will the Whigs believe their own members of Congress in this matter? If so, the Recorder cannot be sustained in its assertions."

To be sure, Mr. Standard, the Whigs will believe their own members of Congress; and they will see, too, that the assertions of the Recorder are fully sustained. Here are some of them.

Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, said:

"The debt for which this bill provides *was due*, and if these means were not appropriated, the transmission of the mails in many parts of the country would be retarded, if not prevented."

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, said:

"One hundred and thirty thousand dollars were due to contractors in his section of the country, many of whom had their property levied upon, because of the non-fulfilment by the Post Office Department of its contracts with them, in postponing from time to time the payment of sums due them."

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, said:

"Thousands of contractors are, at this moment, in great suffering and distress for the want of the money in which the government had *long since* been indebted to them."

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, among other instances of suffering arising from the inability of the Department to meet the demands upon it, mentioned the following:

"Out of a sum of 400 dollars due to one of his constituents for the service of two years and a half, only seventy-nine dollars and seventy-six cents had been paid—and *that* by a draft on a postmaster who had defaulted and run away, as the records of the office will show. The individual having this claim was an humble poor man, who carried the mail over a mountain country, on a little poney, and who had received in return for his labor, only the draft alluded to on a postmaster, who neither was himself, nor had sureties who were ever worth a red cent."

And Mr. Walker, the Democratic Senator from Mississippi, testified to the the same thing; he said: "Some of my constituents have had money due to them *for some time*, which ought to be paid."

These are but a small portion of the testimony that could be brought forth to sustain "the assertions of the Recorder." Indeed so apparent to the members of Congress was the necessity of the appropriation, that in the House of Representatives only 48 voted against it, and in the Senate but 15: and many of these so voted, not because they did not consider the debt due, and that the contractors ought to have their money; but because they thought that the department should be made to pay its own expenses, without a resort to the general treasury.

The editor of the Standard seems to be blundering about from one absurdity to another; and as he is not able to show that the twelve millions of dollars borrowed were properly included in the sum of Whig extravagances, he now shifts his position, and says that the money was borrowed in compliance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, who thought it would be convenient always to have *four* millions of dollars on hand.

This we view as a virtual admission of the falsehood of his former statement; for whether the money be employed to pay the debts of the former administration, or retained as a surplus in the treasury, it is equally clear that it forms no part of the expenses of the Whig administration. His new position, therefore, only leads him into new difficulties.

But his admission goes even farther; it shows that there were debts of the former administration to be provided for; else why borrow *twelve* millions? The whole amount of the actual appropriations at the extra session of Congress was but a little more than four millions of dollars, and the accruing revenue would more than pay that. If, then, only *four* millions were to be retained in the treasury, what was to be done with the other *eight* millions? The only answer is, it was to be used in the payment of debts created during Mr. Van Buren's administration.

But we have said enough; and will now ask the Standard, on whose face "the blush of shame" ought now to be seen. But surely the Standard can have no sense of shame, or he would not exhibit himself in such dishonorable guise.

In closing, we will say to the courteous editor, that "Orange gulls" are not so abundant as he seems disposed to think; and that the People of Orange are too well informed to be led astray by "stuff" so utterly heartless as the articles which we have here noticed.

INCREASE OF LOCOFOCOISM.—We were not a little amused at an incident narrated to us by a friend a few days ago, as having occurred in our town. A lad about eight years of age, who would seem to have cut his wisdom teeth some time since, in his wanderings about town, strayed into the shop of a good Whig. "You are a Whig, John, ain't you?" said one. "No, I am a Loco." "Ah, but you were a little red headed Whig a month ago." "Yes, but I am a Loco now, because *locusts* are ripe, and I love locusts!" Will our neighbor of the Standard publish this as another evidence of the increasing strength of his party?

AN ITEM.—The above incident is not a bad illustration of the principle which we, in the simplicity of our heart, have sometimes thought forms and keeps together that homogenious mass of Locos throughout this country. Self-interest and ambition—in a word, the love of the "locusts"—and not patriotism, moves the mighty mass as one man. Is it wonderful, then, that they should occasionally triumph over those who, though they seek a higher object, have independence enough to follow their own judgment as to the means of obtaining it?

FIRE AT GEORGETOWN.—A destructive fire occurred in Georgetown, S. C., on the night of the 18th inst. It destroyed almost the entire business part of the town; loss estimated at 30,000 dollars. It was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—Three wooden tenements, occupied as lawyer's offices and a barber's shop, in Bolingbrook street, Petersburg, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

It will be gratifying to many of our readers to learn that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, who was reported to be sick near Warrenton, has so far recovered as to be able to proceed homeward.

The Hon. Daniel Jenifer is confined at home, and his departure for Europe on his appointed mission to Austria delayed, by severe indisposition.

The whole amount of tolls collected at Buffalo, from the opening of the navigation up to October 1, 1841, is $281,994, which is $15,300 more than in the same period of 1840. Every where along the line of Canal, there is an increase of toll collected.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

Superior Court.—The business before the fall term of our Superior Court was despatched during the first week of the term, and the parties litigant, officers of the Court, &c., had left by Saturday evening.

The trial of Boling alias Smith, for bigamy, was removed to the county of Rockingham, on the affidavit of the prisoner that such was the state of public feeling against him in this county he could not expect a fair, dispassionate trial. Mr. Kerr, of Caswell, appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

On Thursday Richard C. Stubblefield was put upon his trial, charged, in several counts, with the killing of Murphy. The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Poindexter alone; the defence by Messrs. Julian E. Leach and James T. Morehead. After a patient investigation of the facts of the case, and able argument of counsel, the jury retired. They returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

On Friday the prisoner was brought in and received the sentence of the Court—to be branded in the hand, imprisoned eleven months and thirty days, and then give bond in the sum of $1,000 for his peaceable behaviour. The sentence of branding was carried into immediate execution, in pursuance of the Court.

Previous to the judgment of the Court, Mr. Morehead made application in behalf of the prisoner, in a feeling address to his honor, to omit the branding, a punishment which the law has left discretionary in the hands of the Court. He represented and proved the high respectability and piety of the aged parents of the prisoner; spoke of the former sober life of the prisoner—that he had been a speculator, but had been unsuccessful under the pressure of the times; had his property sold by the sheriff; had become disheartened and soured in temper; lacked that philosophy which a large portion of mankind want to enable them to bear up under misfortunes; that he had taken to drink,—and was in this habitual state of mind and disposition when the affair took place which resulted in the decease of the unfortunate old man Murphy. It was insisted that the branding inflicted a mark of disgrace as lasting as life—a mark that could never be obliterated, a disgrace that could never be retrieved; and that in the absence of this perpetual stigma, society might yet one day claim the offender to its bosom, a respectable and reformed man. This event could never be hoped for, if the prisoner should have to linger out a loathed life with the indelible brand of crime burned in his palm.

The Judge differed with the Counsel for the prisoner. The facts proved against the prisoner showed an aggravated case of manslaughter, strongly verging upon murder in the first degree. He was aware of the respectability and piety of his parents, and the creditable station held in society by his connexions; and if it could be done consistently with the paramount duties of his station, he would mitigate the blow upon the aged authors of the prisoner's existence. That could not be done. That peace of mind which no vicissitudes of this world could give or take away, must be their consolation in this sore trial of their hearts.

His honor remarked the fearful increase of crime which has become evident throughout the land. Even in our own beloved State of North Carolina, which has never been infected in the same degree with these evils which have cursed other portions of the country, there had been a greater number of heinous crimes within three years past than had occurred in any ten years preceding.—What was the cause of this? A morbid state of public feeling, and a consequent laxity in the administration of law. Let a murder be committed, and the community is "up in arms" against the perpetrator. Let the criminal be convicted and that moment the current of sympathy turns, and a reprehensible willingness is manifested to avert the arm of retributive justice.

He commented upon the particular case before him; adverted to the disagreeable but paramount duty assigned him by the laws of his country, and pronounced the sentence against the offender.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

We have duly published at large, with the other Acts of the late session, the beneficent act establishing a system of Bankruptcy; but either from its length and its numerous and indispensable details, or from too cursory an examination of its provisions, its principles appear to be, by some, misapprehended. Therefore, having met with the annexed brief but comprehensive explanation of the principles of the Act, we thought its insertion might be acceptable to many of our readers. We find it in the New York American.

Nat. Intel.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—This law seems to be misapprehended by many; and the attempts of some of our contemporaries to set the public right on the subject have not been very successful.

If we understand the provisions of the law correctly, the persons who come under its operations are divided into two classes, voluntary and involuntary.

In the class of voluntary Bankrupts are included "all persons whatsoever," rich or poor, merchant, trader, mechanic, farmer, laborer, &c. without any reference whatever to the amount of their indebtedness, provided their debts shall not have been created by a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity. Such defaulters cannot have the benefit of the law at all.

In the class of involuntary Bankrupts are included all "persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, all retailers of merchandise, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars," who shall leave the state with the intent to defraud their creditors, or shall take any other measure to accomplish such a design.

So that all debtors can voluntarily take the benefit of the act, except defaulters: and no one can be involuntarily declared a bankrupt unless it is proved there is an intention to defraud, and in such case it is confined to certain classes, who owe a certain amount of money, and the petition must be presented by one or more creditors, to whom is owing the sum of five hundred dollars.

New Orleans.—On the 7th there were 23 deaths by yellow fever; on the 8th, 18 deaths; and on the 9th, 18 deaths. During the week ending on the 9th, the whole number of deaths in New Orleans was 186, of which 114 were by yellow fever. The Picayune of the 8th says:

"The fever is increasing in malignity; six persons were received on Wednesday at the Charity Hospital, apparently in a lenient stage of the fever, and yesterday they had profuse black vomit, and died. Fresh arrivals from the west continue to furnish fuel to this devouring pestilence, when, a few days ago, from want of subjects, it was visibly on the decrease, and every one was looking to its speedy termination.

Health of Vicksburg.—The Whig of the 5th instant, contains the city sexton's report for the preceding three days showing twelve interments during that time, of which seven were yellow fever cases. The Whig adds: "The new cases yesterday were very numerous, and indicate that the epidemic is not decreasing. We advise the absent to keep away."

HILLSBOROUGH LYCEUM.

Monday evening, October 24.

At a meeting of the Hillsborough Lyceum, held on the 24th inst. the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas we have heard with profound regret, of the decease of our fellow-member JAMES SNEED, for whom, both in his relations as a member of this body and in the social walks of life, we have entertained the highest regard; therefore, for the purpose of manifesting the esteem in which we held him,

Be it resolved, That we lament the early death of our young friend and fellow-member JAMES SNEED; and that we will cherish the memory of his many virtues with fondness.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. That these proceedings be published in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that a copy be sent to his surviving relatives.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Monday Morning last, by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, Dr. WILLIAM MALLETT, of Fayetteville, to Miss CAROLINE DE BERNIER WALKER, daughter of Mr. Carlton Walker, deceased.

Obituary.

Died, at the residence of Mr. Richard Holman, jr. in this county, on Wednesday the 20th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. JAMES SNEED, aged about 25 years. Mr. Sneed had been for some time a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave good earnest of his faith in the merits of the atonement of Christ—he LIVED the life of a christian. He was kind and affectionate in all the relations of life; and those who knew him best esteemed him most.

Died, in Guilford county, on the 17th inst. Mr. NATHAN MENDENHALL, one of the most respected citizens of the county, an a member of the Society of Friends.

Died, in the city of Washington, on Thursday the 21st inst. of congestive fever, the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, of Georgia, late Secretary of State. The National Intelligencer, in announcing the death of this gentleman, pays the following just tribute to his memory: "The high offices which, during so great a portion of his life, he successively filled, both in his own particular State and the National Government, attest at once the superiority of his abilities and the public estimation of them. To the high advantage of superior talents he added, also, that of an elegance and dignity of manners which shed a grace on the exalted stations which he filled. His death, sundering many ties of devoted affection, has plunged in the deepest distress a large and most interesting domestic circle."

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, October 22.

Cotton,	9¼ a	10¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	3 00 a	4 50
Leaf,	4 00 a	6 50
Wheat—Red,	1 00 a	1 10
White,	1 10 a	1 15

Fayetteville, October 20.

Flour,	5 00 a	6 25
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 00
(bushel,)	75 a	80
Cotton,	7 a	8¼
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES	D. H. M.
28 Thursday,	6 39	5 21		
29 Friday,	6 40	5 20		
30 Saturday,	6 41	5 19		
31 Sunday,	6 42	5 18	First	3 35 after
1 Monday,	6 43	5 17	Last	14 11 11 morn
2 Tuesday,	6 44	5 16	New	22 3 46 morn
3 Wednesday	6 45	5 15	Full	29 0 41 morn

Notice.

THE undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M'VAY, deceased, late of Person county, in the state of North Carolina, hereby notify Jesse, Elizabeth Cafred H. ward, Robert, who are legatees under said will, and residents in some foreign parts, that they are requested to come forward and receive their legacies, as the said Executors are ready and desirous to close the business of the estate of their said testator.

M'VAY CHANDLER, } *Exr's.*
WM. YARBROUGH, }

Person county, Oct. 27. 96—

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Fall and Winter GOODS.

James Webb, jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public on very reasonable terms.

Their assortment consists of the latest style of Goods, and has been selected with much care. The following are comprised in the assortment:

Super wool-dyed Black CLOTH.
Do. Green do.
Do. Grey do.
Do. Black CASSIMERES
Fancy English do.
Paris Diamond do.
Valentia, Marino, and plain and figured Satin VESTINGS.
Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, &c &c.
Blue-black & black Gro de Swiss SILKS.
Wide black Gro Grain do.
Coloured Cheni do.
Coloured Satin De Rhones—a new and superior article for Ladies' dresses.
Bonnets and Ribons—latest style.
Blankets, Shoes, Hats, Shot Guns, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, &c. &c.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves; and we flatter ourselves that we can please them both in the articles and the prices.

The stock has been purchased almost entirely for cash, and will be sold low for cash. Owing to the nature of the times, it is necessary that we should make some charge in the nature of our business; consequently we shall decline making small accounts, and shall keep none except with our regular customers. By thus making it more of a cash business, we shall be able to furnish our customers with goods at cheaper rates.

☞ All accounts must be settled by the first of January in each year.

September 29. 92—

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Spencer & Strayhorn,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety.
CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.
VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.
SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.
Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "to *let live*, as well as *to live*" we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

October 6. 93—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's farm, three miles south-west of Hillsborough, on Sunday the 29th of August, a Sorrel Mare MULE, large and well formed, with a diamond shaped blaze in the face. When last seen, she was near M'Cray's store, on the edge of Caswell. The Mule was brought from Green county, Alabama, last spring, and may probably endeavor to return there. A reward of five dollars will be paid for her apprehension, or for such information as may lead to her recovery.

Address to
WM. CAMERON.

Hillsborough, N. C., Oct. 15. tf

Attention!—First Light Infantry Company. Orders at the usual muster ground muster. 6th of November next, to A, CAPTAIN, JOS. G. BA 95—

October 20.

SCENE AT THE McLEOD TRIAL.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal condenses into an interesting letter some of the most important passages in the speech for the defence, recently delivered by Mr. Spencer. It is stated that "he unravelled the contradictions and discrepancies of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution in a most extraordinary and masterly manner. He charged directly and pointedly on them the commission of "the blackest perjury that ever disgraced a trial since the sun shone upon Christendom." He declared that he knew the testimony had all been got up for the occasion. The four learned counsels, who were here conducting the prosecution, were but a corporal's guard, compared with the mighty host who were the getters-up and conductors of this prosecution. Witnesses were raked together from all creation, and drilled in this city, in what he must denominate "committee rooms," as to what they must swear. Again, he said that he knew that the men who had banded themselves together to get up evidence to convict McLeod, and involve this country in a war with England, were sunk deep enough in depravity to collect together any number of deliberate and wilful perjurers, who would swear to any thing which would be required to make out their case.

"I," said Mr. Spencer, "make these exceptions, when I make this charge." Here Mackenzie, who sat directly in front of the counsel, commenced laughing. "Yes, sir," said the speaker, fixing his eagle eye upon him, "I wish to be clearly understood, that I make no exception whatever when I make this charge. Some of those men now hear me, and I desire them to hear me repeat, that I firmly believe every one of them is wicked enough to stop at nothing which will in any degree tend to bring about their darling object." Mackenzie nodded his compliments to Mr. Spencer, and immediately commenced writing down this withering remark of the counsel. The whole audience understood to whom allusion was made, and every eye was turned upon Mackenzie."

The Salem Gazette says that eighteen millions of dollars have now been invested in railroads within the limits of Massachusetts, all of which, when finished, will have paid at least six per cent. beyond all expenses, repairs, &c.

Berkshire Boar.

MY full blooded Berkshire Boar HENRY CLAY, will render service for the use of such of my fellow farmers as may desire to obtain a cross of this fine breed of hogs, at five dollars each. The number will be limited, as he is very young. Henry Clay can be seen at any time by calling at my residence, one mile and a half south of Hillsborough.

HENRY K. WITHERSPOON.

October 13. 94–

Money Lost.

LOST in Hillsborough, or on the road to Chapel Hill, on Saturday last, about nineteen dollars, consisting, as well as I can recollect, of two five dollar bills, two of four, and a one dollar bill. They were not in a purse or pocket book, but were simply wadded up together. A reward of three dollars will be given to any person finding the same, on delivery to me, or to the editor of the Recorder.

ANDREW J. PEEBLES.

Chapel Hill, October 11. 94–

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Jedediah Smith, ex'r of Peter Clark, dec'd. vs. *The heirs at law of Peter Clark, dec'd.* } Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Clark, Sally Weatherby and Anne Atkinson, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is ordered, that advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear before said Court, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer or demur to said petition, the petition will be heard ex parte as to them and judgment pro confesso rendered accordingly.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. $4 50. 95–6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to November Term, 1841.

Thomas Christian & Martha his wife, and others, vs. *Henry Marcum and Mica his wife, and others.* } Petition for partition of land.

THE foregoing petition was filed in my office the 15th day of October, 1841, when came the plaintiff, Thomas Christian, and made affidavit in due form of law, that the defendants, Henry Marcum and Mica his wife, and Riley Vickers and Catharine his wife are not inhabitants of this state; Publication is therefore made according to law, in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Attest.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. $5 00. 95–6w

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEESWAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

Dec[illegible]16. 52–

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber has PINE SHINGLES on hand, for sale,

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16–

Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of James Webb, agent, vs. Wm. L. Durham's heirs, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of October next, before the court house door in Hillsborough, the

Tract of Land

where the widow Durham now lives, and where the late Wm. L. Durham lived and died.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 29. 93–

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of Hoof hines and others, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of November next, before the court house in Hillsborough

The Lands

whereon the late John Hoof hines lived and died, on the waters of Frances' Creek. Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 29 93–4w

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of Chesley P. George's heirs I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of October next, at Pratt's Store, the

Tract of Land

known as the home place of the late Chesley P. George Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Septembe[illegible] 93

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of Reding George and others, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of October next, at Pratt's Store, the following Tracts of Land:

One Tract of 52¼ Acres in Wake county, belonging to the heirs of Polly Leigh, adjoining the land of Samuel Green and others.

One other Tract of 52¼ Acres, adjoining the above, belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas P. George.

One other Tract of 40 Acres, lying in Orange county, adjoining the lands of Ezekiel George and others.

Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 29. 93–4w

Look at this!

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either for Letter or Newspaper Postage, are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective dues IMMEDIATELY, as I am pressed for money to pay my dues to the Post Office Department.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 13. 94–

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1841, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Martin Jackson
Samuel Allen	E E Jordan
Nelson Almore	Saml S Jackson
B	Isaac Johnson
H L Baliff	W T Jordan
Archibald Borland	Col. Thomas Jones
James Bradley	M
C	Hamilton Montgomery
Wesley Carson	Rev E J M'Master
David T Clark	George Miller
Reuben Cardin	S M M'Corcle
Nancy Campbell	N
Eliza Ann Cooley	Rev Alfred Norman
S J Chambers	P
Elizabeth Christmas	Mitchel J Parson
Wm Christmas	Thomas G Pratt
David Craig	John Picket
Abel Cain	Abel Parish
D	Mason J Parker
Anthony Doherty	R
F	Patsy Ringstaff
Mary Flintoff	Robert Rhodes
G	Mr Richerson
Henderson Griffin	James Raney
F A J Gorham	T
Moses Gwinn	Mary A Thomson
H	V
Wm Hall, of John	Philip Vernlanck
John M Hopkins	W
David Hart	David or Fred Williams
John Hobbs	James Watson
Durham Hall	Sidny Whitted
J	Henderson Woods
R M Jones	

☞ All persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.

October 7. 93–

Berkshire Pigs.

THE subscribers have on hand a few pair of the half-blood Berkshire Pigs, of superior quality, which will be ready for delivery about the 1st of November next, at $10 a pair, or $5 a single pig.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

October 6 92–

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber last Spring, a sorrel FILLY, about two years old. There are, I believe, a few white hairs mixed with sorrel in her face. I will give a reasonable satisfaction to any person who will give me such information that I may obtain her. Direct to Buffalo Hill Post Office, Orange county.

JAMES WALKER.

September 22. 92–

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Oange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1841.

Baxter Davis and wife—Petition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Strain, George Tate and Nancy his wife, James Freeland and Jane his wife, James Strain, William Strain, Jane E. Nelson, William B. Nelson, Catharine Nelson and Mary Nelson, children of Mary Nelson, who intermarried with David Nelson, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv $4 50 92–

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82–

Chairs! Chairs!

THE subscribers have on hand one dozen of RUSH BOTTOM MAPLE CHAIRS, which they will sell cheap for Cash, or on a short credit. Call and see.

PARKER & NELSON.

Septem[illegible] 21, 91–

Dr. Sherman's

Medicated Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES, ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.

Good News for Children.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness, tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length dejections of slime and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years—three for eight years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious article; an unfailing remedy for lowness of spirits, nervous or sick headache, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.

☞ The above medicines are for sale by A. PARKS, *Agent.*

September 15. 90–

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins,
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm-leaf Hats,
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes,
500 poonds Cotton Yarn,
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71–6m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55–

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Mary Jane Mosbrook, by, &c. vs. *Thomas J. Faddis* } Original attachment, levied on land, and J. S. Smith summoned as garnishee.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Thomas J. Faddis is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks in succession, for said Faddis to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead to said suit, or judgment will be entered by default against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 93 6w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 73–

Received this Day,

and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Copperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jn. & CO.

June 16. 77–

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market, which they with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70–

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, aqmost approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indubted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endueing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all sorts, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Cancer, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

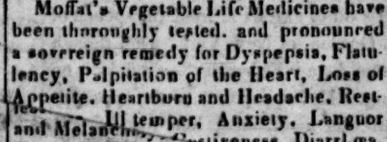
All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22–



VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams, Do. Drop Dets, Do. Erminets, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird eye Diaper,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70

BLANKS for sale at this Office

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of millions to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the CRUEL DISEASES all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL FOOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to sound health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first respectability and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dull pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by perseverance in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the bowels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is [illegible] through the *means* and *calls* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, 185 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sieeluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48–12m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Martha Lynn, vs. *Henry Marcum and wife, and others.* } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and Riley Vickers and wife Catharine, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Attest,

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.

Price of adv $4 50. 92–6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1841.

Collet Campbell v. Edward Turner and others.

THIS case coming on to be heard, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that Edward Turner, one of the defendants in this cause, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte as to him.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 00 92 6w

Just Received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 7. 89–

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80–

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33 per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.